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Humidity 88 82

May 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 83 81

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MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS.

Smart Retort on "Peace by Arrangement."

London, May 4.
Commenting on the coming German peace offensive, the *Daily Mail* says the interruption of amiable neutrals in England with no visible business has already begun, including the arrival of a pro-German friend of Herr von Kuhlmann's, who is not charged with any official mission so far as his London Legation is aware. These neutrals' emissaries could save themselves much trouble and some personal danger if they clearly recognised that Britain is not to be duped like the Bolsheviks and the Ukraine dopes.

The *Daily Express* says the first of the peace offensive agents has been in London and has laid proposals semi-officially before various officials. He is a Dutchman of important financial associations, and he made enquiries on behalf of the civil, and not the military, party in Germany. The agent told the authorities here that our refusal to consider peace last year deprived the civil party in Germany of the chance of ousting the military party, and added that the most we could hope for now was a peace by arrangement. "There is no such thing in the English dictionary as peace by arrangement," he was told, and the speaker added: "Very soon there will be no such phrase as raw material in the German dictionary." There is no doubt that the present peace offensive is inspired largely by Herr Ballin and other German commercial and shipping magnates.

CHAOS IN AUSTRIA.

The Premier Admits a Climax.

London, May 4.
The chaotic political situation continues in Austria. The Premier, Dr. von Seidler, addressing the Reichsrath party leaders, admitted that the entire military and political position had reached a climax. Economic, especially food, conditions, were very serious. Apparently alluding to the offensive in Italy, he said that the next few months would bring big decisions. It was necessary that the Government should not be hampered by political troubles. He therefore recommended that Parliament should not resume at present.

Herr Gross, the President of the Reichsrath, refused to further postpone the sittings, while even a section of the German party was not keen on the elimination of Parliament.

Dr. Adler, the leader of the Social Democrats, and also other party leaders, including the Poles, warned the Premier against a postponement of the sittings.

Parliament Adjourned.

London, May 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Vienna that the Emperor has empowered Dr. von Seidler to adjourn the Reichsrath. The official journal explains that the measure is due to the inability of Parliament to find a stable policy which is necessary in the decisive stage of the war. The resumption of the Reichsrath will only sharpen political antagonisms and endanger the fulfilment of the economic task, especially the solution of the food supply to enable the nation to hold on which everything depends.

The *Berliner Tageblatt's* Vienna correspondent says that the adjournment is chiefly due to the desire of the Crown to avoid debates on the Emperor's letter and on members of the house of Parma concerned in that affair.

The *Wiener Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent says that the Government's intention to proceed with the partition of Bohemia, which has incensed the Czech population, is largely responsible for the crisis.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Our Army Leaders Very Confident.

London, May 4.
Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by Reuter and asked his impressions of his visit to the Army, said: "I saw Generals Foch, Haig, Pétain, Pershing, Byng, and Rawlinson and other officers of the High Command, and they are all very confident. I also saw a very large number of regimental officers and soldiers who had actually been in the fighting line for the last six weeks doing very strenuous work, and their confidence was also amazing. I met no pessimists or pessimists among them. They could not in the least understand the wrangles in certain quarters of England which seemed to proceed on the assumption that they had been defeated and that the only question of importance was as to who was to blame." Apart from the mishap of the first few days, which they all recognised, they were confident that they were winning and inflicting great losses on the enemy. When the enemy gets anywhere the General said: "We make them pay an enormous price. You can always buy land if you are prepared to pay the purchase price, but the cost for the Germans is great and increasing." The Generals were certain that the Germans would soon be sorry that they had committed themselves to these attacks, even if they were not already so. That was, the Premier said, the general feeling he found among the men of all ranks in the Anglo-French armies.

Asked "What about the American Army?" the Premier said that there was a good number already there. Many more will pour in steadily during May. The French who saw their fighting in the battle lower down the line said that they were first-class fighting material, full of courage and resources and very keen. The Germans have at least rendered two great services to the Allied cause. They have accelerated the advent of the American troops, and made unity of command at last a reality. The French and British are fighting in close comradeship, each with a full appreciation of the qualities of the other. The message I bring from the British Army to the people at home is "Be of good cheer, we are all right."

INDIAN TROUBLE ENDED.

London, May 4.
The Press Bureau announces that the Mari operations have been successfully concluded. The Government terms were announced at Kharan on May 2 and signed by the Mari Chief and tribal headmen. The former, on behalf of himself and the tribe, expressed contrition and guaranteed future good behaviour. The withdrawal of troops from the Mari country has commenced.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

The Enemy Retreats from Attack.

London, May 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy's bombardment on the morning of May 4 to the south-east of Ypres was vigorously returned by the Anglo-French artillery. No attacks developed. Infantry fighting was confined to local engagements at different points. In successful minor operations carried out on the night of May 3, in the Siniges sector, we took forty prisoners. We completely repulsed an attempted local attack under cover of a heavy artillery barrage early on the morning of May 4 south of Lecon. The French progressed in the Looze sector, taking fifty prisoners. The British on the right of the French also progressed in the neighbourhood of Meteren."

Aerial Operations.

London, May 5.
Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: "Good visibility on May 3 assisted the co-operation of our aeroplanes with the artillery. Bombing was carried out with the utmost vigour and over twenty tons of bombs were dropped at Obaulnes, Tournai, and La Basse railway stations and on Estaires, Maroela, Menin, Comines and Middelkerke. There was fierce fighting all day long. We brought down twenty-eight German machines and drove down five. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down three within our lines. Eleven of our machines are missing. Our night-fliers, despite the mist and bad weather, dropped two tons of bombs on Obaulnes-Jansville railway junction. All our machines returned."

PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE DISAPPOINTMENT.

An Angry Comment by German Papers.

London, May 4.
The Prussian Lower House's rejection of equal suffrage, particulars regarding which were cabled on May 2, which was promised by the Kaiser and strongly supported by the Government, has provoked angry comment in the German Radical and Socialist newspapers which declare that the disappointment of the great mass of Prussian people is so profound that it constitutes a danger which should not be underestimated. These papers insist that the Government showed deplorable weakness by not immediately dissolving Parliament which is so conservative that the proposed reform seems scarcely attainable except with nullifying qualifications. The possibility exists of some compromise before the third reading, but supporters of the reform are not sanguine.

NEW CANADIAN TAXES.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that Mr. M. Cleary, in outlining the new taxes, said the duty on coffee, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco would be increased, while tea, at present free, would be taxed 5d. per pound.

U. S. RUBBER RESTRICTIONS.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the War Trade Bureau has placed crude rubber on the Restricted Imports List. The price from May 1 will be 82 cents per pound, standard quality; 63 cents per pound, smoked sheets standard quality first crop; and 68 cents per pound, fine Para, c.i.f. New York.

AUSTRALIA'S ONLY CHANCE.

London, May 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, Mr. Watts, the Acting Prime Minister, in a speech declared that the policy of the Australian National Party was to fight to the end. Australia's only chance of future safety was to destroy Germany's chance of getting bases in the Pacific adjacent to Australia.

FORMER RUSSIAN ROYALTIES REMOVED.

London, May 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on the 4th instant, says the ex-Tsar, the ex-Tsarina and one daughter, according to a Soviet announcement, have been transferred to Ekaterinburg, owing to alleged efforts by private and monarchist in the neighbourhood of Tobolsk, to promote their escape. The Tsarevitch is not mentioned.

REMOVED FROM THE ARMY.

London, May 6.
The *Gazette* announces that Colonel F. Holland, a retired officer of the Indian Army, has been removed from the Army. His Majesty the King having no further use for his services as an officer.

COTTON WORKERS' DEMAND.

London, May 3.
Representatives of all the Cotton Trade Unions are meeting in Manchester on Saturday to formulate a demand for a further advance in wages.

ENEMY COMMAND IN PALESTINE.

London, May 3.
The *Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten* indicates that General Imen von Sanders has succeeded General von Falkenhayn in command of the Taurus-Germans in Palestine.

THE AUSTRIAN FRONT.

London, May 4.
An Austrian wireless official message states: "In the south-west the lively fighting continues."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

London, May 4.
A Palestine official message states: "Fighting continued throughout May 2 east of the Jordan and south of Esau. The enemy, who crossed the river at Jareddam, were driven back. Our air service attacked and bombed troops and tolling attack on the Hedjaz Railway, in the vicinity of Amman and Wadiat, south of Esau. Two of our machines did not return. During the night of May 2 and the morning of May 3 the enemy renewed the attacks on Esau from the north-east and the north with considerable reinforcements. Both attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. We took 324 prisoners."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Aerial Operations.

London, May 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Despite haze on May 3 we dropped three and a half tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets. In severe air-fighting we brought down fourteen and drove down four other enemy machines uncontrollable. Five of ours are missing. Our night-fliers dropped five and a half tons of bombs on Chaulnes and Juniville and on the railway junctions at Bapaume and Caix. We also dropped three heavy bombs from a low height on the lock gates at Zebrugge. We successfully raided on May 3 the railway station and sidings at Thionville, and again hit the Carlsruhe works. We observed bursts on the station, siding and gasworks. All our machines returned.

British Position Improved.

London, May 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We slightly improved our position north-eastward of Hinges, capturing two machine-guns. The French secured prisoners in a successful local operation in the Looze sector. The enemy's artillery on the morning of the 4th opened an intense bombardment of the Franco-British positions from the neighbourhood of Looze to southward of Ypres and they have shown great activity in the Foret-de-Nieppe and Meteren sectors. A French communiqué reports fairly lively bombardments in the region of the Avra.

THE COMING GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

London, May 4.
The newspapers, discussing Germany's next "peace offensive," reflect the determination of the British nation and the Allies to see the war through and the impossibility of their being duped into a peace which does not fulfil the principles for which they are fighting.

The "Times" says the general expectation that the failure of the German offensive to secure a crushing victory would be followed by a peace offensive in Allied countries seems likely to be fulfilled. German speakers and agents are showing suspicious readiness to dilate upon food shortage and general discomfort in Germany with the obvious intention of lending a ring of sincerity to the German profession of anxiety for peace. At the same time neutral emissaries of well-known antecedents and tendencies are understood to have recently come to England and other Allied countries for the purpose of suggesting that if the Allies only show a pacific disposition they will find Germany ready to meet them on moderate terms. In some instances these emissaries are believed to have submitted proposals regarding the best policy for the Allies to follow relative to the internal situation in Germany. It need hardly be said the origin of these manoeuvres is as well understood as the purpose of the military offensive in March and the Allied Governments will present as equally firm a front to the peace intrigue as the armies have presented to the military attacks.

GERMAN POST-WAR COMMERCIAL PREPARATIONS.

London, May 4.
With reference to the cables about German commercial preparations for after the war enemy newspapers are featuring that German dependence on raw materials is controlled by the Allies and the consequent necessity of making the question of raw materials one of the most important at the peace negotiations.

Herr Dittmann, an ex-German Consul, advocates playing off the Allies against one another by telling America that she can't have potash except supplies of cotton and copper are guaranteed and influencing Australia through her interest in maintaining the German wool market.

Herr Zimmermann, a well-known colonial enthusiast, in the course of remarkable articles, goes further and says the remedy is a vast colonial empire. He remarks: "We shall have to make our deductions ruthlessly from our military superiority after further great events in the West. Our colonial demand must not be confined to the Belgian and French Congo." Proceeding, he drew attention to Nigeria's exports of palm kernels and palm oil and said that Nigeria, the Cameroon and Congo territories were in a position to deliver immediately over three hundred thousand tons of palm kernels and palm oil, and he hoped he could conceive a German Colonial Empire in Central Africa and the South Seas which would supply immediately 400,000 tons of oil fruits and more than a million tons at an early date, making Germany almost entirely independent.

He said: "To-day this colonial empire is not firmly in our hands. We must await coming events and then we shall talk further, then we shall speak of the security of permanent connections between this colonial empire and Germany. Recently Herr von Stumm, of the Foreign Office said that a free Ireland would mean freedom of the seas. A German alliance with a free Ireland would permanently secure the connexion between Germany and her colonial possessions in Africa."

GERMAN OPERATIONS IN FINLAND.

London, May 4.
A wireless German evening official message states: After five days' battle we defeated the enemy near Lahti and Tavastehus in Finland, prisoners twenty thousand.
(Continued on Page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 3.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's report on the silver market says the command price is now practically established. Shanghai exchange has eased somewhat, and is now much below parity with silver.

The German Reichsbank return dated April 23 states that the silver holding is now over six millions sterling, compared with about \$300,000 a year ago.

London, May 4.
Silver is quoted at 49½. There is no demand and the market is quiet.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

London, May 3.
The Dutch papers state that the 107 severely wounded British, who arrived at Rotterdam for repatriation, were not sent from Germany under proper conditions. No hospital train was provided and the Dutch medical authorities expressed forcible opinions regarding the transport of stretcher cases in such circumstances. The German authorities, it is pointed out, must either confess inhumanity or admit that no hospital trains are available owing to German losses in the west.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 3.
A French communiqué reports: There is violent mutual bombardment south of Villers Bretonneux. A successful minor operation was carried out on May 2 wherein we attacked positions between Hailles and Castel. We seized Hill 88 and the wood skirting the Avre, prisoners a hundred. Our reconnoitring troops have been particularly active in Warre and Lorraine bringing back prisoners.

London, May 4.
A French communiqué reports fairly great reciprocal artillery fire north and south of the Avre and on the right of the Meuse. Our artillery dispersed enemy concentrations south of Villers Bretonneux and towards Castel. During May 5 eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down and twelve compelled to descend in their own lines. Twenty-seven thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped on stations, bivouacs and cantonments at Han, Neale, Hoya, Chaulnes, St. Quentin and Jussy and eight thousand kilograms of bombs were dropped on enemy establishments at Bethel and the railway station at Asfeld la Ville.

GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

London, May 4.
Interviewed by Reuter regarding the reported coming German peace offensive, Lord Robert Cecil said that personally he always expected this as the immediate consequence of the Western offensive. It was evidently part of the enemy plan, but he thought it was mainly intended for home consumption. He expressed the opinion that the general idea of the Germans was to continue fighting in the West until they completely commercially controlled the East. They hope to establish themselves "impregnable" in Russia so that by means of a Germanophil government and Russia's resources and rich potentialities Germany may fight the world over and be unconquerable. Germany is aiming to build up her people's spirits by holding out hopes of plentiful Russian supplies. Lord Robert Cecil believed if the Germans have to rely on their own resources they know they cannot endure very much longer. This explains the plan of a big peace offensive if they cannot knock out the Allies. The peace offensive will likely be directed very largely against Great Britain in the shape of offers which Germany deems attractive to us. Germany would then impress its people regarding German moderation, but such offers will not approach anything we can look at and anyhow will not intend peace.

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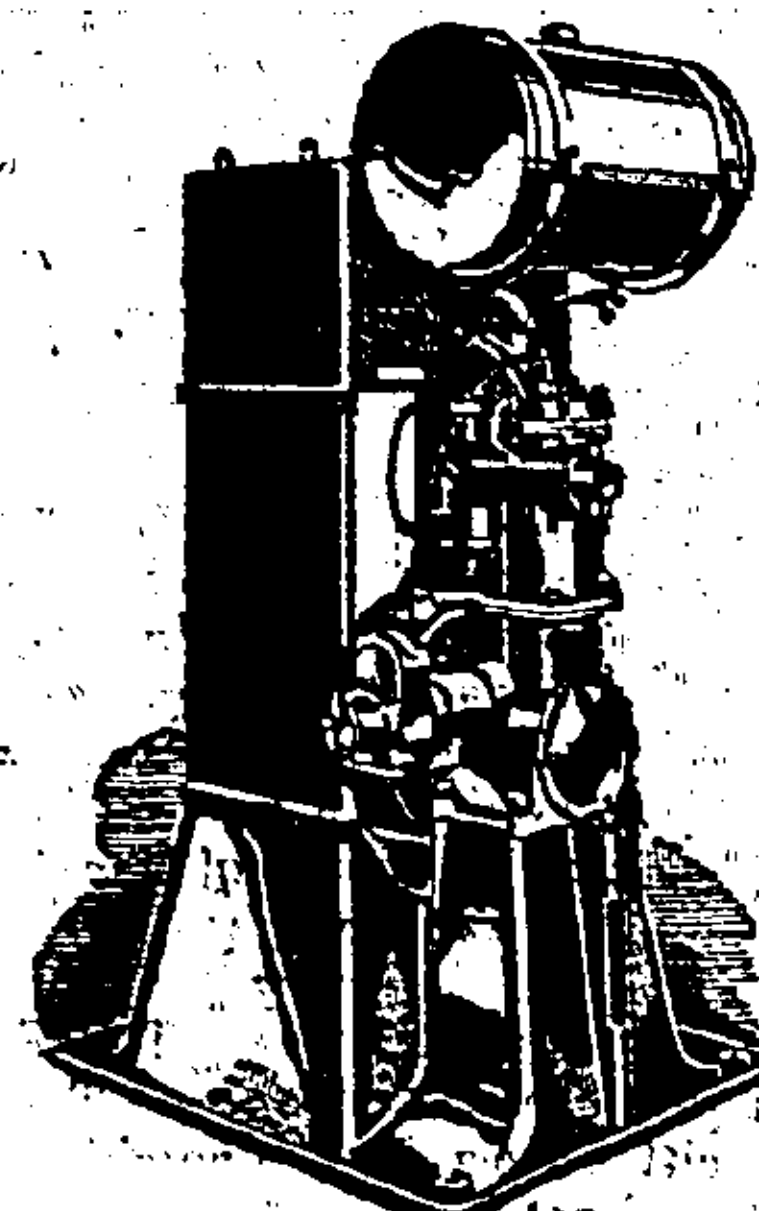
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GENERAL NEWS.

"Stand Easy, Dad!"

Illustrative of the topsy-turvy condition of the times was a delightful incident which recently occurred at Grimsby. Mr. Bert Brocklesby, who is a corporal in the Lincolnshire Regiment, and who has been on active service, returned home on leave. He was met by his son, who went straight into the forces from Charterhouse School, and obtained a commission. The returned father gravely saluted the boy, and the latter gallantly retorted "Stand easy, Dad!"

An Aeroplane for India.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has given an aeroplane to the empire of India. The machine, which is named "Manchester," was presented on Saturday at a gathering in the city which included Lord Desborough, president of the Imperial Air Race Committee. A telegram was read from the Viceroy of India stating that in India scope for air activity and usefulness had greatly developed. Our airman's operations had shown how aircraft could be used in frontier warfare.

Leader of the Liberal Party.

London, March 22.—The former Premier, Mr. Asquith, made it plain to-day that he does not consider that Mr. Lloyd George succeeded him in the leadership of the Liberal Party. This statement was made in the course of a strong speech before a gathering of Liberals at Derby, in which constituency Mr. Asquith's son, Raymond, was a candidate for the House of Commons when killed in action September 15, 1917. "It is ten years since," by your free choice, I was nominated leader of the Liberal Party," said Mr. Asquith. "I have not resigned from that position and I am not aware that I have been deposed. Until such time comes when my natural faculties desert me, of which event I will, no doubt, receive timely warning from my candid friends, I have no intention of relinquishing the leadership of the party."

Harden Ridicules Peace With Russia.

London, March 22.—Maximilian Harden's weekly newspaper *Zukunft* again is criticising the German policy with considerable freedom, although Harden is employing his most cryptic and allusive style. In one of his most recent articles he sketches the history of Russia, in order to demonstrate her immense vitality and sprit, the narrative with caustic criticism of the German "peace" and ridicule of German official hypercity. He says the Germans are mistaking the genius of Russia's reviving youth for the agony of death and continues: "Russia has not yet said her last word. In the history of national state life she hardly has spoken her first word. Do our militarists and their civil guard realise what legacy is a triumphal conclusion of peace is handing down to our children and our children's children? Do they realise that the carving up of Russia is a relief to Germany to-day but will be an immeasurable obstacle to her to-morrow, and while it is inconvenient for England to-day it must to-morrow be a comfort and blessing to her?"

All Ships to be Darkened.

London, March 9.—Vital importance is attached by the British Admiralty to the darkening of ships, as explained by Eric Geddes in his statement in the House of Commons last Tuesday. The Admiralty desires that the fullest possible publicity be given to the First Lord's remarks by placarding and otherwise. It urges that "protective" measures as prescribed be carried out immediately and implicitly. Regarding the darkening of lights on ships at night, Sir Eric Geddes, in his statement recently, said: "I am greatly concerned at the increased number of vessels lost at night, not only on moonlight nights, but on nights of complete darkness. Unless the ship is completely darkened in accordance with Admiralty orders, it is an excellent target. I appeal to the shipowners and shipmasters to heed three points: First, obey instructions; second, keep a good lookout; third, thoroughly darken ship."

GENERAL NEWS.

Three Brothers Win D.S.O.

Three brothers, sons of the late Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, of Toronto, Ont., have had the unusual distinction of each winning the D.S.O. Commander Macdonald, R.N., the eldest, took part in the Jutland battle, and has lately been appointed to the Admiralty. The second, Captain Ronald, 38th Sikhe Regiment, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal of Bagdad. Private Lachlan Macdonald, the youngest, was a planter in India, joined the A.S.C., and is now acting political officer in Bagdad.

Economy in Use of Taxicabs.

As the demands of the fighting services for petrol are daily becoming greater, the public are appealed to by the Petroleum Executive not to hire motor-cars or to use taxicabs when they can walk or use public means of conveyance. While taxicabs must be available for business and other necessary purposes, no able-bodied man or woman should use one except in case of absolute necessity. The use of taxicabs for selfish amusement is the cause of much ill-feeling as well as waste. A poster issued by the Army Council impresses on every member of the forces that the shortage of petrol and petrol calls for the utmost economy and care.

Heavy Sugar Fines.

At Liverpool, fines amounting to \$330, together with an order for the confiscation of ten tons of sugar, valued at \$500, were imposed on the British Workman's Public House Company, Ltd., and the managing director, Henry Porter, for contravening the Sugar Order of 1917 and the Sugar Restriction Order of 1917. It was alleged that the defendants had declared in the allotment application form that they had little over a ton of sugar in their shops and factory, whereas the inspectors found over 14 tons. They had wilfully disobeyed the food committee's order by sending sugar to Liverpool and Everton football grounds. The magistrate said it was a painful case to try in view of the association with it of several gentlemen of known position in the district.

Beautiful London.

Sir Aston Webb gave a lecture at a meeting of the London Society in the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, on "The Future Development and Improvement of London." The Mayor of Kensington presided in the absence of Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction. At the close of the lecture, which covered the same ground as the address delivered by Sir Aston Webb before the Royal Geographical Society on February 11, there was a short discussion. Sir Lionel Earle, Secretary to the Office of Works, expressed the opinion that there ought to be some central controlling authority to deal with questions of architecture in London. He did not ask for a Government authority; it would probably be more of a municipal affair. Personally he would like to see the squares opened to the public, kept municipally, and made attractive centres for children.

Display of Ships' Names.

Another Admiralty notice to mariners published in the London Gazette states that, as from March 1, every merchant ship entering a port within the United Kingdom is to display her name, painted in black letters on a black board, on the side on which she is approaching the examination steamer. She is also to display her name in this way at such other times and in such a manner as may be directed by the port authorities. The name is to be painted in black letters of a size to enable it to be read by the naked eye at a distance of twice the vessel's own length, in ordinary clear weather, by day or under search beam at night. Vessels of under 500 tons gross are to display one such board placed over the side near the vessel's bridge. Vessels of 500 tons gross and over are to display two such boards, one near the vessel's bridge and the other in the most conspicuous position over the side. The order, it is added, does not relieve a vessel of the necessity of complying with the Board of Trade requirements as to the

NOTICES.

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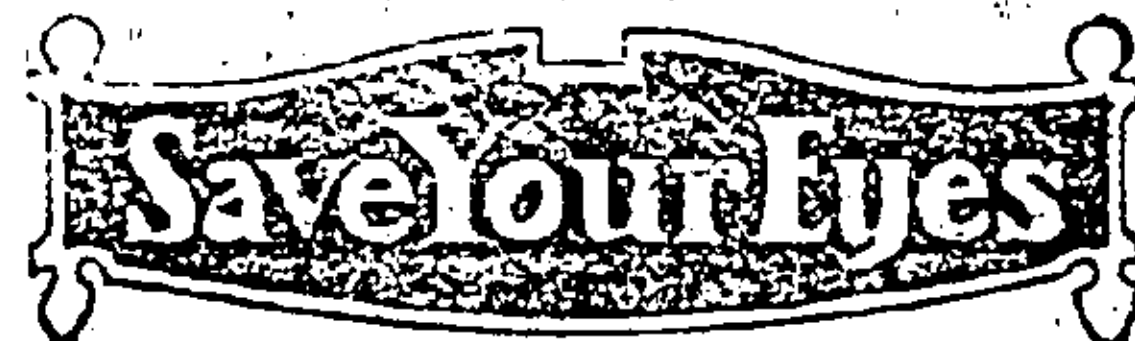
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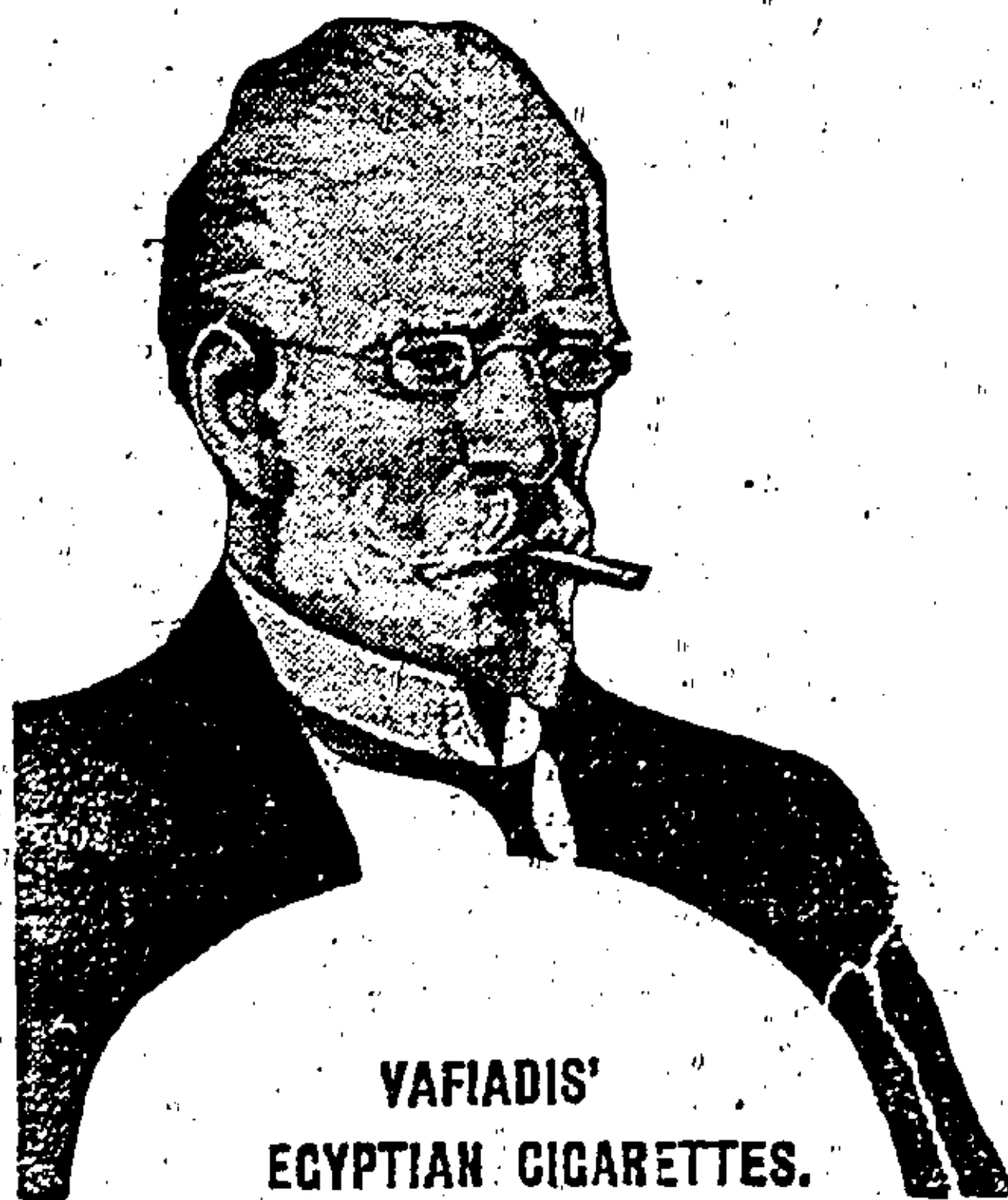
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HOTEL MANSIONS.

proper equipment of signal flags. Another Order warns masters of steamships that they are to keep clear of convoys that they may meet or overtake. "The practice of cutting through a convoy is not permissible."

Tudor Manor House Sold. Wainfield Court, Gloucestershire, a manor house of the Tudor period with about 465 acres, which was sold at auction by a London firm last season has been re-sold for the purchaser by Messrs. Barton Knowles and Co., of Gloucester. This firm have also sold Hart Court farm, near Gloucester, of 358 acres, and various small residences in that county, for a total of over £27,000.

Spies at the Docks.

Sir Edward Nicholl, Commander, R.N.R., president of the Quakers' League, speaking at Newport (Mon) said that he was prepared to say that the German submarines which sank the Glenart Castle knew she had left Newport, and he demanded that aliens should not be allowed to enter the docks. There were spies in every port in the Bristol Channel, and no vessel left any port unknown to the submarines at the mouth of the Channel. An examination officer for the Bristol Channel, many thousands of vessels having passed through his hands, he knew what he was talking about.

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NOTICES.

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A PROFESSOR TURNED OUT.

Formerly in Japan.

Prof. William Emmanuel Waiz dean of the law school of the University of Mainz, with his headquarters at Binger, has been relieved from duty by the board of trustees of that institution, having declined to resign at the request of a committee of the board appointed to investigate his case, says the Bist Monitor. Professor Waiz is an Ohio German American, who was educated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and at the law school of Harvard University. After leaving Northwestern University, he taught school in Pennsylvania for a few years and then accepted an invitation from the Government of Japan to teach history in the Imperial College.

Tokio. He accepted and held the position from 1893 to 1897. Then he returned to the United States, studied law at the Harvard Law School, at the same time that he taught German at the college, and in 1899 went to Binger to become a teacher of law in the Mainz university's law school. In 1902 he was made dean of the school. Professor Waiz, when in Japan, acted as correspondent for American newspapers and wrote for local paper. He also has been a frequent writer for American law journals, mainly, though not exclusively, on phases of international law.

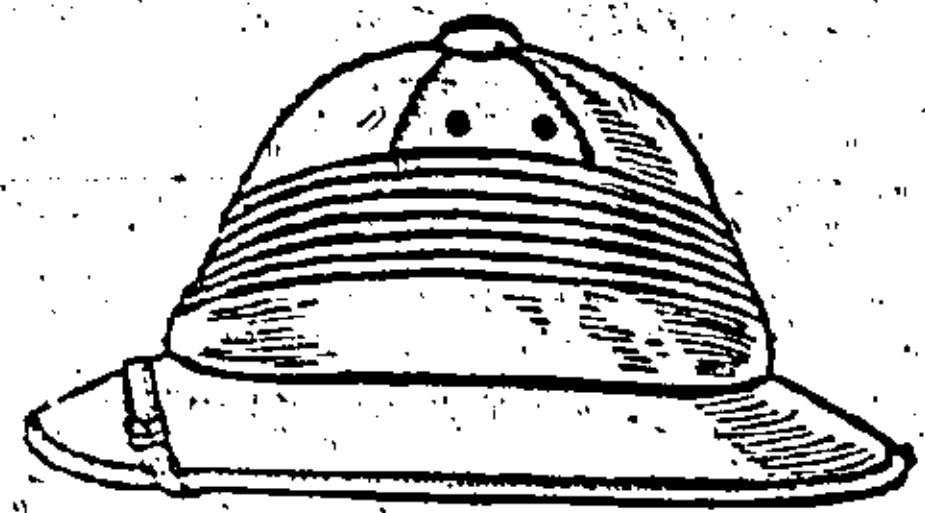
Japan's War Losses.
The total number of Japanese vessels of 1,000 tons and upwards lost since the outbreak of the War has reached 55 ships of 153,749 tons.

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\$8.50

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NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

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Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

DANGERS OF A PREMATURE PEACE.

What has happened before in similar circumstances seems about to happen again. The Germans no sooner find themselves in difficulties than they set about all sorts of machinations regarding a possible early peace, which they endeavour to let the world believe might easily be effected were it not for the perversity of the nations ranged against them. The Huns are always anxious about peace when hostilities are going against them and their precious scheduled schemes have gone awry. They seem also to have taken it for granted that in His Holiness the Pope they have a never-failing ally, and one in whom they can rely to extricate them from their difficulties. Naturally, the Pope, in the name of humanity, if for no other reason, is as desirous as any other to see all the influence in his power to bring to an end the terrible state of affairs that has prevailed for much too long; and he is therefore quite ready at any time, even at the risk of appearing to be the dupes of the wily Germans, to do what lies within his power towards effecting a solution that might lead to an early cessation of the war.

The reverses which the enemy has of late been meeting with in Flanders, together with the fact that his much-vaunted scheduled plans to over-run France have completely collapsed, very likely account for the rumours that are again current regarding peace negotiations as probable, with the Pope once more acting as mediator. If the Germans are really desirous of negotiating peace, they must be given to understand that as a necessary preliminary they must evacuate the north of France and Belgium and be prepared to discuss the situation in the light of an early return of Alsace Lorraine to France. Only on such an understanding can peace negotiations be contemplated meantime. The Allies have everything to gain by continuing the struggle, for it is evident that the Germans are rapidly exhausting their strength, without doing much damage either to the British or the French armies. And, daily, the vast preparations upon which the United States have been actively engaged for so long, are reaching a stage when their effect will be felt unmistakably. "The time and the hour" is with us and it is for us neither to talk of peace nor to listen to the enemy's artful proposals regarding it, unless on our own terms.

Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note the enemy's anxiety in the matter, for past experience has taught us that he more keenly contemplates peace in proportion to the difficulties which he finds surrounding him. And these difficulties are by no means imaginary. We have before us his all-but complete failure in France and Flanders, and, from very reliable sources, the internal condition of Germany appears to be fast approaching the famine-stricken conditions that have been causing so much anxiety in Austria and Hungary for a long time past. The Germans, despite all they say, know that their submarine atrocities, bad as they are, will never realise their expectations, for there is reason to believe that, successful as we have so far been, we shall be able to cope even more successfully with them as time passes. At any rate, there is little likelihood of our being compelled to hurry on peace negotiations because of serious scarcity of food at home. We are certain to get so well situated in this respect as we could wish, but we are a long way from the "starvation" stage, which the Germans predicted would be with us long before now. Emphatically, the time for peace negotiations has not yet arrived, unless on such terms as the Allies have already announced and to which we have referred. It is the enemy and not the Allies who are anxious for peace, and therefore until the Germans realise the hopelessness of accomplishing the impossible, namely, of overcoming the united power, determination and inexhaustible resources of the British Empire and of the United States, to say nothing of what France and Italy can do in themselves, there should be no talk of peace.

Decorations in the Army.

The outstanding deeds of valour narrated in a Bester message in connection with the award of a number of Victoria Crosses, must have excited the admiration of all who read these stirring stories, and, although it has often been said, it can be repeated with no sense of monotony, that the British soldier in this great war has proved more than worthy to champion the great principles the Allies are striving to maintain. But, apropos of the question of decorations, we have read a suggestion by a soldier at the front that our fighters should not be given decorations, and although this at first sounds like a slight on the Army, there are some weighty reasons given. The author of the suggestion says that "the men at the front are quite fed up with decorations; that they come in showers and are generally bestowed quite recklessly. Since most soldiers deserve well of their country a lot of good men get rewarded. But a lot of good men do not, and a lot of indifferent men do. As a matter of fact deeds of heroism, and what is still better, of valiant performance of dull and dangerous duty, are now so common that to decorate all the heroes would be to make the British Army look like a comic opera. So, on the whole, we should prefer no decorations at all." However, much one would regret to see special acts of bravery pass without official recognition, there is no gainsaying the fact that the writer of the above is expressing the thoughts of the bulk of the men in France and Flanders. There is bound to be some overlooking, and it is not difficult to conceive of credit being placed on wrong men. Far more valuable than V.C.s, M.C.s, etc., would be a solemn Government pledge that those who have been through the fight and borne their share of the burden, will find a grateful nation waiting to offer decent housing, remunerative employment, and enlightened social conditions.

Germany and Ireland.

To all appearance, the Germans still labour under the same singular misapprehension regarding Ireland as they did when they welcomed the notorious traitor Casement to their councils. That they are under the delusion that Ireland would be ready to intrigue along with Germany or any other country if only harm could in consequence befall England seems still to be one of their many "obsessions." One would have imagined that the fact that Irishmen by the thousands, not only from Ulster but from all over Ireland, rallied to the flag at the outbreak of the war would have been a sufficient indication of Ireland's loyalty to the "predominant partner," notwithstanding the acerbity shown at times regarding the purely local controversy as to Irish self-government.

Germany's Fatuous Obsession.

According to Herr von Stumm, an official of the German Foreign Office, and who, in consequence, ought to be better informed than he appears to be, "a free Ireland would mean the freedom of the seas" and "a German alliance with a free Ireland would permanently secure the connection between Germany and her colonial possessions in Africa." Very strange indeed seems to be the working of the German official mind. Ireland is today as "free" as she ever wished or ever can be. Her principal desire is that she should be allowed to have her own Parliament for purely local affairs, and this she is about to receive. But an "alliance" with Germany or any other enemy of England now or hereafter is unthinkable. And as to the "freedom of the seas," the seas are as free today to Germany as to all other countries as they ever were, and the only danger that has arisen to such freedom is from the barbarous submarine campaign which the Huns have been conducting. Irishmen may not consider that their relationship with the Imperial Parliament has been an unalloyed source of happiness, but, notwithstanding the differences that have existed, they would repudiate with scorn and indignation any suggestion of disloyalty towards the British Empire, of which they form an inalienable part.

DAY BY DAY.

SUCCESS COMES IN REMEMBERING TO STEER CLEAR OF A MISTAKE YOU HAVE ONCE MADE

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Archdeacon Barnett.

Archdeacon Barnett arrived in Hongkong by the Empress of Russia, being accompanied by Mrs. Barnett.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of reading matter for the troops from, Capt. Baylis of the A.S. Lushington.

Religious Meeting.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock will be conducted by Miss Pitts. The meeting is open to all women.

Wounded in the War.

Dr. Grove, of the firm of D. & Jordan, Forsyth, Grove and Aubrey, returned to Hongkong by the Empress of Russia yesterday. He has seen over two years' service in France with the R.A.M.C., including the Battle of the Ypres salient, and was twice wounded with shrapnel.

The Misses Wood.

At the R.A. Theatre on Saturday night these clever artists presented their Cabaret Entertainments to the Soldiers' and Officers. There was a crowded house, many failing to obtain admission. All the new songs were received with great enthusiasm and many of the old favourites were called for. Loud cheers were given at the conclusion of the performance and a repetition has been requested which will be granted, if time permits at the farewell performance of the Misses Woods at the City Hall, to-morrow night. Soldiers in uniform will be admitted for \$1.

Heavy Bail.

Bail of no less than \$15,000 was fixed by Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, in the case of a Chinese who was charged with conspiring with another and obtaining seven Chinese curries, valued at \$550 and a diamond ring valued at \$1,350. The prosecution alleged that the defendant and another man obtained the goods and pawned them. Sergeant Cooke arrested the defendant on Saturday at 81, Connaught Road Central. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to prosecute and Mr. E. Davidson to defend. The case was adjourned until Thursday at 2.15 p.m., bail being fixed as stated.

Motor Boat Race Postponed.

The motor boat race, which was to have been held yesterday morning, under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club, had to be postponed owing to strong cross winds and tides. There were six entries for the race, which was a handicap according to the speed of the boats. The first boat got away soon after ten o'clock, this being Mr. A. Smith's Spark, the other boats making a start being Mr. A. Burt's Maggie, Mr. A. King's Ah King, Mr. A. W. van Andell's Ho-Sell, and Mr. Wilton's Kinnal, together with Mr. A. B. King's Fi Ti. It was not long before the boats were unable to make headway against the strong wind and current, and eventually the race had to be postponed. The race will be decided at some future date, yet to be fixed.

Alleged False Pretences.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with obtaining goods by false pretences. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to prosecute, and stated that the men, connected with a shop in Jervoise Street which had entered into a number of contracts to buy cotton yarn, cash on delivery, secured these contracts in the absence of the master and represented that they had already re-sold the yarn if it would be handed over. They promised to return with the money immediately. The yarn was handed over and the defendants disposed of it, appropriating the money and going into hiding. They were only found with great difficulty. They had obtained yarn valued at upwards of \$5,000. Defendants pleaded not guilty and the case was formally adjourned for a week, bail of \$2,000 being granted.

R.H.K. YACHT CLUB.

The End of the Season.

Saturday witnessed the conclusion of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's season, when a number of races took place and the prizes won during the season were presented by Lady May. The weather was not conducive to a happy gathering, but what sport took place was generally enjoyed and the social side of the function was decidedly pleasant. There were many prominent residents present, including Lady May, H. E. M. J. General V. Harris and the Commodore (the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, O.M.G.).

There were to have been three sailing events for ladies, but the absence of wind made it impossible for these to be completed. The boats were despatched, but later had to be towed back by motor-boats.

In the six-oars rowing event for military, two teams competed, both from the 87th Company R.G.A. Varying craft had, unfortunately, to be utilized, and the better boat of the two therefore conceded half a minute to the other over the mile course. The scratch crew, however, had no difficulty in winning, the team being—Gr. Oampton (cox), Gr. Binnell, Gr. Sheldon, Gr. Keable, Br. Liversy, Opl. Knight (cox) and Opl. Smith (cox). The other crew comprised—Gr. Howe (cox), Gr. Lee, Gr. Popplewell, Gr. Sadler, Gr. Glaspool, Gr. Yeomans (str.), and Gr. Perry (cox). There were also two keenly contested races for yacht boys, arranged by Ah King, one being confined to R.H.K.Y.C. boys and the other to B.H.K.Y.C. and O.Y.C. boys. During the afternoon, enjoyable selections were rendered by the 18th Infantry Band.

At the conclusion of the afternoon's events, the distribution of prizes took place.

In asking Lady May to distribute the prizes the Hon. Mr. Severn said:—Your Excellency, Lady May, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is usual at the close of the season to make a few remarks on the racing during the season. I must first of all say that I am sorry that the weather has been so unfortunate to-day. We would not have minded the rain if we could have got a little wind. The calm has delayed matters. Although this season was delayed owing to the Defence Corps camp, we have been able to complete the programme of races at practically the same date as in ordinary years. It has been a very successful season on the whole and we have had some very good racing. In the Handicap Class there was a keen fight for the championship between Dione, Bolo and Diana, and I congratulate Captain Arthur on just pulling it off.—(Applause).

Dione had one or two vicissitudes during the season—I need not particularise what they were—but it is very satisfactory that after all that she was able to get second place. I was able to get second place. I congratulate Miss May.—(Applause). In the One Design Class there was a close fight between Daphne and Ailes and in the Hayward Hays and Gael Class Lysbeth, with a new owner, very nearly repeated her success of last year. I congratulate Mr. Sleight on his win.—(Applause). Among the cruisers, Niobe, as I predicted, all smiles; just beat me, and I don't regret the victory as we had several very good races. It is now known to yachtsmen here that the channel behind Junk Island is navigable by cruisers at all states of the tide—very important information.—(Laughter). Irene was sailed with great skill and a considerable measure of canniness by her owner, Mr. Sutherland and well deserved her win. I am glad that Mr. Harley, a new owner, won the Niobe Cup, and that all the special prizes for which we were very grateful to the donors were well distributed as regards winners among the yachts. I think that is always satisfactory. The Club is much indebted to my friend Mr. Blair for all his work as Sailing Secretary. He has been absolutely indefatigable. He has given up much time to the work and foregone several pleasant outings on the sea in order

PEAK CHURCH.

The Annual Report.

The following report of the Peak Church is to be presented at the annual meeting of worshippers to be held at St. Paul's College this evening.—The Church has again been of a great value to Peak residents and there has always been a fairly good attendance. During the year the Church was thoroughly cleaned and colour washed inside, the pews were re-varnished and the baseboards recovered. The paths around the Church were cemented, the trees and plants trimmed and the undergrowth removed. These necessary repairs cost \$414. Of the balance of \$1,554.37 in hand at the beginning of the year \$230 was given to War Charities and \$1,000 invested in the Straits War Loan. The following collections for outside objects were made: Dr. Barnardo's Homes \$24.48, Hospital \$25.50, British and Foreign Bible Society \$35. The Committee is now paying \$5 weekly to those clergy who are good enough to enable the weekly Communion Service to be continued. The Committee thank Mr. and Mrs. Bawley for their handsome gift of a carved teakwood reredos in memory of Ellen Maria Gibbs, Maria Bowley, Mary Bennett and Annie Edwards. This work of art was executed from the design of Mr. Bird and dedicated on Easter Day, 1918. The Committee also thank the Misses May for the gift of velvet kneeling cushions for the Communion Service for looking after the linen and frontals, Mrs. Knight for arranging the flowers, Miss Rose Atkins for playing the organ and the men of the Middlesex Regiment who kindly led the singing at the Sunday evening service.

to be at his post at the start and finish. In fact I don't know how we should have got on without him. The Niobe Cup, for all English rigged cruisers of the Colony, was presented by him, and I am sorry the race did not produce more interest. Perhaps competitors shrank from the night out which it involved; but it was a very good race and I hope we shall have another race like it next year. Mr. Loughlin, after several years' good work, has had to give up his post of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, on his departure from the Colony, and I am glad that Mr. Macdonnell in his place. I am sure he will provide a very good Secretary and Treasurer. I wish particularly to thank, on behalf of the Club, Mr. Carpenter, not only for his work last year but for his work already this year in view of the bathing season. We have one pier at present and we are to have a smaller one for ladies and children. We are going to have a large number of bathing machines. The Club is going to profit financially from it and I hope the members will get value for their money. Winners of the Commodore's small cups will receive in their cups, as they did last year, War Savings Certificates, which I have calculated as carrying on the whole war, as far as the Empire is concerned, for one-tenth of a second. (Applause). We were very grateful to Lady May for coming here to present the prizes. She has had a very long wait while the yachts were being recovered from the calm. I will now ask her to be good enough to present the cups.

The prizes were then handed to the winners by Lady May, who was later presented with a beautiful bouquet by Little Miss Blair. The Commodore returned thanks on Lady May's behalf and announced that Saturday's unfinished races would be decided at a later date.

Officers were given for Lady May and Mr. Severn was thanked for his services as Commodore on the motion of Mr. Denison. We understood that the postponed races will take place on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 4.30 p.m. A launch will leave Skene Pier for the convenience of commuters.

Spotted Fever. For the twenty-four hours ended May 4, there were three cases of spotted fever notified in the Colony. All the sufferers were Chinese and one case was fatal.

CATHEDRAL AFFAIRS.

We take the following from Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:—

The Side Chapel.—The side chapel, which had to be dismantled during the recent rebuilding of the organ has now been restored. The addition to the screen has been completed under the direction of Mr. Leask. Mrs. Stadman has kindly given a handsome fair linen cloth for the altar.

War Prayers.—With the coming of the hot weather there is commonly a considerable falling off in Church attendance. At the present time when not only the fate of our Empire but the freedom of the whole world trembles in the balance, it ought to be regarded by every Christian as a duty to publicly worship God and implore His help at least once a Sunday. The oft quoted lines of Tennyson: "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," may apply to the War. Had all Christians prayed more about the War it might have been over long ago. We should like to take this opportunity of calling attention to a prayer movement now being organised in America by which people are asked to pray at 12 noon each day for soldiers and sailors who are fighting in the cause of freedom, remembering some by name. It is suggested that groups of people should meet daily at noon and meditate on the promises of God to answer prayer, and to bring our needs before Him. To quote the words of the notice received from the American Consul: "as the meditations are begun at noon, I believe, the movement each day will follow the course of the sun for the entire twenty-four hours. This means that all through the day and night anyone in danger or great need will have the comforting assurance that during every passing moment many are working for his safety and relief." Our Cathedral bell is rung regularly at 12 noon as a call to prayer. The Chaplain would be glad to co-operate in this prayer movement and with this end in view would like to hear from any who could undertake to pray either singly or in groups for our soldiers and sailors. We hope that many more will try to attend the Intercessions at 12.15 and now that the mornings are lighter we may hope for a much better attendance at the Thursday Eucharist when many men are prayed for by name.

Roll of Honour.—The Chaplain would be glad to receive the names of any now on active service who have gone from this Colony with a view to compiling a list for the Church door after the names of men from this Colony who have fallen.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—The resolution for the reorganisation of the Military Government was passed in the Special Parliament on the 4th inst. by a majority of 44 against 23. Owing to so many threatening letters being received against the passing of the Bill the Trochu has despatched a big number of soldiers to protect the members during the meeting.

A circular telegram has been despatched by the Generalissimo to all important persons of the south-eastern provinces, the various Provincial Chambers and all the Press Societies to the effect that he resigns the post of Generalissimo but will still render assistance to the Military Government.

Commander Lam Fa has reported that Fa Chow has been recaptured, and his army will join the other armies and proceed to encircle Luibow to-morrow. A great number of troops have gone to the north by railway since the 2nd inst.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Hirano Maru T. 15,000	FRI., 10th May, at 11 a.m.
	Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	SUN., 12th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
	Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
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TERIO MARU	22,000	20th June.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	16th July.

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KIYO MARU	17,000	12th July.
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SHANGHAI	Kwellin	7th May at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	8th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	9th May at 3 p.m.
TIENHSIN	Sueichow	11th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	11th May at 3 p.m.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong.	J. W. Evans	TUES., 7th May at noon.
Haitan.	A. E. Hodgkins	FRI., 10th May at noon.

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MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri., 10th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 11th May at daylight.
MANILA	Esang	Fri., 17th May at 3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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TIENHSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from Manila to Victoria between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Japan and North America
Line Freight.

Particulars have been agreed upon between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha with regard to the raising of the freight on the North American Line.

Increase in Freight.

The Bombay Conference, consisting of the P. & O. Company, the Nippon Yusen, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has decided to raise freight on all goods from Japan to Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Rangoon and Calcutta by 15 to 25 per cent. from May 10.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. A. Cobb, has been appointed second officer, Kwanglee, Mr. W. F. Campbell, second officer, Kwanglee, has gone second officer, Heintah, Mr. W. T. Guy, from leave, has gone chief officer, Tatum, Mr. H. Markham, chief officer, Tatum, is on reserve, Mr. T. S. Vernon, chief officer, Meifoo, has gone master, Meihung.

Japan and Australian Freight.

About 10,000 tons of cotton manufactures, glassware and general cargo are awaiting shipment at Kobe for Australia and 5,000 tons tons at Osaka. It has been decided to raise Australian freight by 20 to 40 per cent, the rate on general cargo to Melbourne and Sydney being increased from Y.60 to Y.80. The increase tariff will be put in force with the Koyei Maru sailing in May.

Commander Houghton.

Commander A. Houghton, president of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, died at Liverpool on February 23. The late commander, who was an old "Worcester" boy, was a member of the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board, and a Younger Brother of Trinity House. He was elected to the council of the M.M.S.A. in 1905 on his arrival home from India on retirement, after serving 25 years—17 of which were in command—in the British India Steam Navigation Company.

New Shipbuilding Yard

At Toronto.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto writes that a company whose head office is at Toronto, has leased fifteen acres of land from the Toronto Harbour Commission as a site for a shipbuilding plant. The erection of the plant will be commenced in the near future, and it is understood that the new enterprise will be a large one. The capital of the company is 1,000,000 d. is. United Kingdom firms interested may obtain the name and address of the company referred to on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence). Interned Merchant Service.

Apprentices.

With regard to the position of Merchant Service apprentices and cadets in the hands of the enemy, it will be remembered that the subject was referred to in these columns some few months ago a letter received from a cadet at the Brandenburg Camp by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild being quite a surprise. As the position stood after representation had been made to the Government on the matter, it seemed to be quite clear that, in accordance with the agreement which had been reached between the British and German delegates at The Hague, arrangements had been made for these boys to be put in special camps and for special treatment to be meted out to them. The Guild's regret to say that evidently the scheme is not working, smoothly as the secretary has recently received a further letter from two cadets at the Brandenburg Camp, dated the 15th January in which they make complaints about their treatment, and state that the German Government have refused to do anything in the matter until they hear from the British Government what rate a cadet should be classed as. The Guild at once set further inquiries on foot, and in the reply received from the Prisoners of War Department it is stated by Lord Newton that the explanation of the apparent discrepancy in the report received from the cadets and the statement made by the Netherlands Minister that the boys were receiving satisfactory treatment lies in the fact that the cadets have a written promise to be over the age limit which was fixed for the special treatment of these boys. However, an inquiry has been made of the Netherlands Minister at The Hague by telegraph, and the Guild awaits further communication on the subject from the department.

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YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

London, May 3.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Local fighting was to our advantage on the night of the 5th inst., in the neighbourhood of Villers Bretonneux. We successfully raided to the south of Arras and to east of St. Venant, capturing prisoners and five machine-guns. Reciprocal artillery was active during the night between Givenchy and Nispe Forest, in the neighbourhood of Loos and southward of Ypres.

London, May 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 3rd inst., states:—The Germans have not renewed their efforts to advance in Flanders or on the Somme, and their objective timetables indicate that they are finding their task much heavier than they anticipated. On Thursday night there was much bombing activity on both sides, our airmen inflicting heavy casualties. The Australians carried out successful minor operations at Villers-Bretonneux while the Canadians "mopped up" a strong post, taking seven prisoners and five machine-guns. Farther north the British rushed a machine-gun emplacement, clearing it out and driving back the three survivors of the garrison. A tremendous crescendo of gunfire has broken out this morning apparently in the Lys region.

London, May 3.

It is specially noteworthy that with the lull in the fighting since the German defeat at Ypres all German talk of "The Kaiser's battle" has vanished. German experts on the staffs of the newspapers have now been instructed to warn the people that a new Sedan is possible, that Ypres is very strong and that the British are most stubborn and that, after all, Ypres has no importance for Germany. They declare that the German Command may decide not to take Ypres.

Sir William Robertson's warning is commented upon in London as timely. It is pointed out that one reason why American intervention has not been sooner active in some fields is because America made arrangements for intervention on an immense scale and she realised that a successful offensive against Germany may be necessary to win the war.

The Times refers to a despatch from Washington stating "that diplomats anticipate a peace move but it remarks that no offer of mediation, even from the Pope, will be considered. Any proposal for peace must come from Germany. The Times declares that the Allies will meet any such move with the same unbroken front as they met the latest military offensive."

London, May 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We, in co-operation with the French, took prisoners in local fighting to the south of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy's artillery is active to the north of Albert.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, May 3.

The Parliamentary Lobbyist of the Daily Chronicle states that the Government is determined to proceed with Home Rule, which will be on federal lines, providing one Parliament for the whole of Ireland. The Bill will be introduced the week after next.

An appreciable improvement in the situation in Ireland is reported as a consequence of the appointment of Mr. E. Shortt, K. C., as Chief Secretary, and Captain Redmond as Intelligence Officer on Lord French's Staff.

The Times' Lobbyist confirms that the Home Rule Bill is assuming definite shape. It lays down the Federal principle for the United Kingdom. The correspondent says the Customs and Excise will be almost certainly reserved to the Irish Parliament until after the war. It is understood that an additional safeguard for Ulster is provided in the form of an Ulster Committee with a power or veto on legislation affecting Ulster. The latest proposal for the vice-royalty is that it shall be placed in commission, possibly under Lord Middleton, Lord French and Justice Ross.

The Daily Express says that all Parliamentary plans have been upset by the new situation. Instead of a month's holiday at Whitehall, there will probably be only a week and it is expected that the Commons will sit all the summer.

MORE GERMAN INHUMANITY.

London, May 3.

Dutch papers state that 107 severely wounded British have arrived at Rotterdam for repatriation. They were not sent from Germany under proper conditions. No hospital train was provided and the Dutch medical authorities expressed forcible opinions regarding the transport of stretcher cases in such circumstances. The German authorities, it is pointed out, must either confess inhumanity or admit that no hospital trains are available owing to German losses in the west.

MORE REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

London, May 3.

Almost superhuman heroism characterises the acts for which five Victoria Crosses have been awarded. Three of the recipients are dead.

The following are typical:—Second-Lieut. B. M. Cassidy, late Lancashire Fusiliers. During a hostile attack when the flank of a Division was engaged Cassidy, who was commanding a Company in close support, most nobly carried out to the letter the orders that he must hold the position to the last. The enemy came on in overwhelming numbers, endeavouring to turn the flank. He, however, continually rallied his men under terrific bombardment. The enemy were several times cleared out of the trench under his personal leadership. His company was eventually surrounded, but Cassidy fought on, encouraging and exhorting his men until he was killed. His most gallant conduct held up the whole attack at this point, and undoubtedly saved the left flank from possible disaster.

Private H. G. Columbine, late Machine-Gun Corps. Owing to casualties Columbine took command of a gun and kept firing from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, in an isolated unaided position, beating back successive waves. An attack by a low-flying aeroplane enabled the enemy finally to gain a strong footing in a trench on either side. The position being untenable, Columbine ordered the two remaining men to get away, and though bombed from either side he kept the gun firing, inflicting tremendous losses. He was eventually killed by a bomb blowing up him and his gun.

BRITISH AVIATORS IN ITALY.

London, May 3.

A British official message states that since the arrival of our men in Italy we have destroyed 103 aeroplanes and have lost 13.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, May 3.

Another instance of German disregard of neutral territorial waters is the case of the French steamer Provence which was torpedoed from the land side while 2,600 yards from the Spanish coast. The Provence grounded upon reaching Palamos harbour.

(Continued on page 2.)

NOTICES.

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Takohongching, from Shanghai.

Chow Villa, 26, Elgin Street, from Shanghai.

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Changchiming, 1st Kwang-Kingtai, from Shanghai.

Chunshun Yehwu, from Shanghai.

Vohshengcheang, Tsongkwei Tihongka, from Shanghai.

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Tongmoychun, Kungwoo Hotel, from Shanghai.

Poaingwanku, from Kobe.

T. KIRBY,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 3, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Batista Enrique, c/o American Consulate, from Manila.

Brakeman, Netherlands Consul from Amsterdam.

Fermin Elias, c/o American Consulate, from Manila.

Gardiner, (Hongkong Hotel) (2) from Singapore.

Lyon, Mrs. Emma, from Manila.

Manthur J., Hongkong Hotel, from Colombo.

Manuel Silice, from Manila.

Omalley, Astor, from Singapore.

Ross c/o Mandarin, from Calcutta.

Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Hastings.

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J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, May 3, 1918.

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Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	6, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	B. & S.	7, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	7, May
Shanghai	Huiyang	B. & S.	9, May
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	8, May
Shanghai	Kwellin	B. & S.	9, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	10, May
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	10, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10, May
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, May
Shanghai	Wingrang	J. M. Co.	11, May
Shanghai	Sunkiang	B. & S.	11, May
Manila	Esang	J. M. Co.	17, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

NOTICES.

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(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING OF Members will be held on SATURDAY the 11th 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1918.

PHIMRODS
Sivas Instant Relief
No matter what your cough or asthma may be, you will find relief in this famous remedy. It is a powerful expectorant and a powerful cough suppressant. It is a powerful remedy for all cases of ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a powerful expectorant and a powerful cough suppressant that is simply irresistible.
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SOLD IN THE
BY ALL
DRUGGISTS
CURE FOR ASTHMA

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

BRITAIN'S POTATO ACREAGE.

London, May 4.

The Press Bureau announces that the Food Controller estimates that the potato acreage of Great Britain for 1918 will approximate 900,000 acres, which is 25 % over that of 1917.

NEW BANKING APPOINTMENT.

London, May 4.

Sir Gordon Nairne has been appointed Controller of the Bank of England, a new post equivalent to General Manager. The papers comment on the appointment with satisfaction as marking a most important development, giving the present Governor and Deputy Governor greater freedom for the responsibilities and labour attaching to war finance and making for closer co-operation between the Bank of England and the outside market.

U. S. MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Washington, May 4.

The War Secretary Mr. Baker, has submitted to the Senate Military Committee estimates of approximately \$1,500,000,000 for its immediate programme.

HOME RULE QUESTION.

London, May 4.

Mr. Lloyd George immediately on his return from France met Mr. Walter Long and the committee Customs and Finance, wherein discussed the causes concerning Ulster Customs and Finance, wherein disagreement has arisen. The conference has been prolonged. The "Daily Mail" believes a basis of adjustment has been reached. It is hoped that the measure will be introduced before Whitehall. "The Times" says that Baron Middleton has declined to participate in the new Irish Government.

GLOOMY GERMAN OUTLOOK.

Zurich, May 4.

A gloomy picture of Germany's finances is drawn by the Industrial Union of Saxony, one of the greatest industrial organisations in Germany. In a manifesto supporting the demand for war indemnities the manifesto says the war has added 14,800,000 marks to the peace expenditure of 4,800,000,000 marks. It continues: This total would absorb sixty per cent. of the whole national income. Capitalised at five per cent the National Debt would then amount to 382,000,000,000 marks, or more than the entire pre-war national wealth of Germany. Such a burden would completely paralyse production and all the spirit of enterprise and completely ruin our economic life. Our fate is considerably better off in this respect. They need entertain no such apprehensions, as their own countries and colonial possessions afford rich natural sources of valuable raw materials and millions of workers, while Germany is dependent on herself; and even if she gained colonies she cannot reckon on any immediate profit therefrom.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	14'	14'	14'	14'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	191'	14'	14'	14'	14'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	14'	14'	14'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	282'	14'	14'	14'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	282'	14'	14'	14'	14'
WATERLOO					
Compass Dock, ABERDEEN	244'	14'	14'	14'	14'
How Dock, ABERDEEN	244'	14'	14'	14'	14'
Patent Dock, ABERDEEN	244'	14'	14'	14'	14'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Engineer, D.M.E., Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 4.
An Italian official message says: Anglo-Italian aviators were active in bringing down twelve hostile machines on 3rd May.

The announcement from Vienna that Emperor Karl accompanied by General von Arz, Chief of General Staff, and a high German military representative, has gone to the Italian front is regarded in some quarters as foreshadowing an early Austrian offensive.

A wireless Austrian official message says: There was activity of considerable violence on the 3rd inst. along the Italian front from Giudicaria valley to the Adriatic.

BIG BRITISH MINEFIELD.

London, May 4.
Mr. Archibald Hurd, writing in the "Daily Telegraph" says the new prohibited area in the North Sea will exist from 15th May, its base forming a line between Norway and Scotland and its peak running northward within the Arctic Circle. It is the greatest mine-field ever laid, the area embracing 121,000 square miles. Mr. Hurd suggests that the Admiralty is applying the same methods to the northern exit of the North Sea as in the Straits of Dover. While the Germans have been building submarine cruisers the Admiralty has been laying plans for dealing with these new crafts.

NEW NAVAL CHEVRON.

London, May 4.
The Admiralty announces that a distinctive chevron will be issued to all descriptions of navvies, including women, who began sea service in 1914 and an additional chevron for each year of subsequently service. A similar military arrangement was made on 15th October, Dominion navvies are eligible for the award in respect of service outside their own country.

ALLIED-SWISS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

Berne, May 4.
A new economic arrangement has been concluded between Switzerland and representatives of the Allies whereby the former undertakes to supply the Allied Governments with certain quantities of wood for a period of eight months, the Allies making important concessions regarding the supply of food to Switzerland.

OBITUARY.

Rev. James Jackson, D. D.

Letters have just reached Shanghai, (says the N. C. Daily News of April 29) confirming telegrams of last Wednesday, saying that the Rev. James Jackson, D.D., died at Kiukiang on Monday, April 22. Up until Sunday Dr. Jackson had been in his usual vigorous health. That afternoon he suffered from earache, which passed away but was succeeded at night by fever, violent headache and unconsciousness. The physician could not be reached till day-break, and then it proved impossible to arrest the progress of the disease. The patient regained consciousness for a few moments toward the close of the day, but died at 10.45 the same night. The Rev. Dr. E. Little, who was passing through Kiukiang at the time, remained with Mrs. Jackson and conducted the funeral, which took place on Wednesday, in Kiukiang.

Bishop Boone writes:—Dr. Jackson was one of the veteran missionaries of China. He was born in England on January 30, 1851, but took his theological training in America and came to China as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church North just over 41 years ago, serving first in Canton and then in the Yangtze Valley at both Wuhu and Kiukiang. In 1899 he became a member of the American Church Mission, and after teaching for two years at St. John's College, Shanghai, was appointed Principal of Boone School, Wuchang, 1901. His learning and administrative ability brought invaluable help to the institution he served, which in 1905 became a college, and in 1908 became Boone University, with Dr. Jackson at President. This office he held till January 1917, at the age of sixty-six, when he retired from active administrative work and took up his residence in Kiukiang, continuing his literary work and also serving as chaplain of the English congregation in that port.

Dr. Jackson's influence as a teacher and writer has been widespread, both among his own pupils, many of whom now occupy posts of honor and trust among their countrymen, and among educated Chinese generally. He has been a recognized leader both as a scholar and as an educator; keeping himself always abreast of the best thought of his time. But foremost has been his influence as a preacher and as a devoted Christian missionary.

HOME SUPPLY OF OIL FOR THE NAVY.

Outline of Scheme for a New Industry.

It is proposed to found a new industry in this country with the object of securing a home supply of oil fuel for the Navy.

The principal sources of this oil are cannel, coals and other minerals now neglected, and it is proposed to distil them in low temperature retorts, thus extracting the oil and several other products, including sulphate of ammonia, a valuable fertiliser.

This proposal was explained in a paper presented to the Institute of Petroleum Technologists by four of its members—Mr. Cunningham Craig, Dr. Mollwo Perkin, Mr. A. C. V. Barry, and Dr. A. E. Dunstan. It is claimed that the industry, if started at all must be on broad lines and on a large scale. Only large central works must be projected, and they must be placed convenient to supplies of material. Each works should be capable of treating 1,000 to 1,200 tons of cannel oil per day. It must have its own refinery for the treatment of the crude oil, so that fuel oil and other products may be obtained.

It is also claimed that at least six such retorting and refining works could be established without any difficulty. Yet there are difficulties, as the authors admit. The mining of cannel, as distinct from coal, would reduce the local supply of coal—which is, of course, all required for present purposes. The labour supply would be a problem; and trade union regulations would prohibit the employment of German prisoners.

But says the paper, "viewing the question in the broadest way, these must be sacrifice of some interests—though not necessarily serious sacrifice—if the end is to be achieved."

Dr. Mollwo Perkin, one of the authors of the paper, estimates that each ton of cannel could produce 20 gallons of fuel oil, so that if 15,000 tons per day were treated 300,000 gallons of oil would result, or 105,000,000 gallons a year, if the plant worked 350 days.

His life and work remain as an enduring inspiration to the Christian Community in China.

The sympathy of Dr. Jackson's many friends will go out to Mrs. Jackson, whose only son is an engineer with the forces in France.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

Arguments on Behalf of Plaintiff.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William R. Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) the hearing of the case was resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in which Li Hong Mi is proceeding against the Government, seeking for the annulment of a deportation order made against him by the Governor in Council.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. O. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. O. G. Wilkinson), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Alabaster, opening this morning, said that when the Court rose on Friday he was dealing with Form 2 in the schedule and the fourth question—the part of the question which referred to the present charge as to the two complaints they were making, one of multiplicity and the second of vagueness. He submitted it was absolutely impossible for any person to effectively make answer to a charge such as this general charge, except to answer "Nothing of the kind," or something like that. That was the only answer because the form in which the question was put made it impossible to answer in any other way. That was the effect of the answer on Mr. Li Hong-mi—a denial to the charge. Mr. Hallifax had said that the charge was a general one and a general answer was expected. He certainly had given a general denial, and only a general denial was accepted, but he (Mr. Alabaster) submitted that on the true construction of this Ordinance Mr. Hallifax was wrong in saying that a general charge could be made, because they had in question "Have you any witnesses or evidence to adduce what you say, and if you have witnesses where are they to be found?"

How could anyone say in a Court of British Justice that it was possible to call evidence of a general denial? How could he prove that on unknown dates and at unknown times in unknown circumstances and cases he made a practice of exploiting litigants or conducting cases dishonestly? Mr. Hallifax was forced by the logical cross-examination to say that the only witnesses he could name were witnesses as to character. Witnesses as to character did not prove that a man was not guilty. Regarding the remainder of the charge, "Can you show why you should not be deported?" that implied that he had already been told what the evidence against him was, and who said it. How could he show cause why he should not be deported, over and above his plea of not guilty, unless he could carry the war into the enemy's country by dealing specifically with these allegations against him. The answer to the first part of the charge was "I am not guilty," and the reason why I should not be deported is because certain people are conspiring against me, and I can show you that if you will confront me with them and let me cross-examine them." All this implied that he had been told of what had been said about him and who had said it. He (Mr. Alabaster) contended that the question: "How long have you resided in the Colony?" was a test, whether he could be deported. His argument was that this man, although born in Penang, belonged to Hongkong and therefore he could not be removed from here. Any undesirable here were prosecuted and looked up. They would not dump their undesirable on other people and they did not want other people's bad characters dumped on them. They told other people they must must look after their own.

Mr. Alabaster, continuing after the fifteen interval, reviewed several clauses of the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, showing that it was intended to give a man a fair trial. That Court could not hold that the Legislature intended that the accused should have an illusory hearing. They (the Court) for the plaintiff complained that the accused had a right to be

heard and to appear by representatives. They also complained that he had the right to see those representatives and consult them. Mr. Alabaster went on to cite cases to prove his contention, and concluded his address by referring to and answering the cases which had been cited by the Crown.

Mr. Alabaster concluded his address, and their Lordships reserved judgment.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese girl, aged six years, living at 28, Shalley Street, was knocked down by motor car No. 7, in Osine Road. She was found to be suffering from severe injuries and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital, where she died two hours later.

A Returned Banished. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with returning from banishment before his term had expired. It was proved that he had been twice banished, the last time for ten years, and that he had several previous convictions against him. He was sent to prison with hard labour for a year.

Back from the Front. Mr. D. J. Lewis, of the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, returned to the Colony on Sunday after an absence of three years on active service. He went through the Battle of the Somme and sustained severe shrapnel wounds on the head and arm, which necessitated his discharge from the army. He was a Captain in the Royal Warwickshire.

For Self-Protection. A Chinese, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's today, with being in unlawful possession of a Colt automatic pistol and 300 rounds of ammunition without a permit. It was stated by Inspector Gordon that the man had just arrived from Vancouver, and that the arms were found concealed in a false-bottomed box. Defendant said that he had bought the stuff in Vancouver for his own protection. A fine of \$400 was imposed.

An Old Woman's Tale. An old Chinese woman, who said she was 72 years of age, appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Magistrate's this morning, for hawking eggs without a licence. She bewailed the fact to his Worship that she had no son, and only one daughter who was married and living in the country. She had no money with which to buy a licence. His Worship responded to her appeals for clemency and discharged her with a caution.

MURDER CHARGE.

A Javanese in the Dock.

A Javanese was charged on remand before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this afternoon, with the wilful murder of another Javanese at a boarding house on the Praya East on April 18. Mr. Leo Longinotto prosecuted for the Crown.

Evidence was given by a witness to the effect that on the morning of the day in question he was asleep in his bunk when he heard a great commotion, several people who had been gambling below quarrelling. Defendant was among them and the trouble appeared to have started in consequence of one of the men wishing to cease play. Defendant was very angry, and, when witness went down, was striking another man. Witness did his best to separate and pacify them and defendant turned on him also. More people came into the room and defendant then ran amok among the crowd. Deceased after a while got hold of defendant, and, after throwing him down the stairs, went into Hongkong to buy a ring, thinking the trouble was over.

The case was adjourned.

DAY BY DAY.

Commodore Gurner.

Commodore Gurner, R.N., accompanied by his wife and two daughters, arrived in the Colony by the Empress of Russia, being met on landing by Commodore Sandeman.

Fatal Motor Car Mishap. It is reported by the police that on Saturday afternoon, a small Chinese girl, aged six years, living at 28, Shalley Street, was knocked down by motor car No. 7, in Osine Road. She was found to be suffering from severe injuries and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital, where she died two hours later.

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SUIT FOR DEFAMATION.

Damages Claimed Against French Consul.

On Tuesday morning (says the Japan Chronicle of April 25) in the Kobe Court a case came on for hearing in which Mr. Albert Gregoire, of Kobe, a Belgian subject, claims from Mr. Maurice Charpentier, French Consul in Kobe, and from Mr. A. Guerin, French Consul in Seoul, damages in the sum of ¥5,000, and further claims that they be ordered to insert in the Osaka Asahi, the Japan Chronicle, and the Seoul Press for three days in each paper an apology for injuring plaintiff's reputation.

In his plaint to the Court Mr. Gregoire states that he came to Kobe in August 1912 as manager of the Belgian Mining Syndicate and was instrumental in promoting the zinc industry in the San-in and Hokuriku districts. His affairs were in a very flourishing condition when the outbreak of war completely upset them and made it very difficult for him to gain a livelihood.

In June 1917 Mr. Louis Rondon, a French citizen, who is in charge of a mining enterprise in Korea, wrote to Mr. Merecki, in Kobe, asking him whether he could find him a manager. Mr. Merecki arranged for the employment of plaintiff in this capacity, at a salary of ¥400 a month, and plaintiff was about to start for Seoul when he received advice of the cancellation of the engagement. Plaintiff was greatly surprised, and on making inquiry, discovered that Mr. Maurice Charpentier had written to his colleague in Seoul, telling him that the plaintiff was a man of no social standing or reputation, and Mr. Guerin forwarded this information to Mr. Rondon. Thus the plaintiff lost his prospect of employment and his situation was made the more painful by the fact that the knowledge of the French Consul's action came to the notice of Mr. Merecki and other foreigners in Kobe and elsewhere.

As regards Mr. Charpentier's allegations against his social position, plaintiff remarks that he has been paying ¥180 a year income-tax in Japan; he was at one time Belgian Consul in Serbia, and was awarded a Serbian Order; from the Italian, Chinese, and Turkish Governments he has also received decorations for meritorious industrial work. On these grounds plaintiff claims damages and a public apology, as stated.

It appeared in the course of the proceedings that both the Consuls wrote letters to the Kobe Court, of which the following are the important points:—

Mr. Charpentier states that in his capacity as Consul he was asked by Mr. Rondon for information regarding the suitability of Mr. Gregoire, and he thereupon wrote privately to Mr. Guerin, so that the information might be given verbally to Mr. Rondon—an act quite regular on the part of a Consul. He maintains that the French Government alone has any right to inspect Consular documents, and it is to the French Government alone that is his responsibility, and the French Government alone which can make any decision regarding the accuracy or inaccuracy of the information given to Mr. Rondon.

Mr. Guerin also claims that he was acting within his Consular rights and is responsible only to his Government and under no jurisdictional responsibility in Japan. Mr. Onodera Katsu presented the petition on behalf of plaintiff, and Mr. K. Oshima appeared for the defendants. The proceedings on Tuesday were purely formal. There was some slight discussion with defendant's counsel as to whether the Consuls were subject to Japanese law. The evidence on behalf of plaintiff of two foreign witnesses at Yokohama, Mr. Merecki and another, was asked for, and the case was adjourned sine die in order that their evidence might be taken.

War Fund Effort. Mr. U. O. Gallini, Acting Consul for Italy, informs us that as a result of the entertainment given at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday last, the sum of \$430 has been forwarded to the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai as a contribution for their Italian War Funds.

WAR COMFORTS.

The City Hall Work Party.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed 14 dressing gowns, 107 shirts, 109 pairs pyjamas, 128 vests, 42 bed jackets, 10 reversible bed-jackets, 10 surgical shirts, 4 night-shirts, 60 shrouds, 13 pairs socks, 13 muffs, 22 pairs slippers, 4 pairs invalid boots, 15 small pillows, 154 handkerchiefs, 44 milk covers, 66 scrubbers, 10 hops, 16 many-tailed bandages, 16 mosquito nets. These were packed in three cases and sent to the Red Cross distributing centre in Bombay.

The Mothers' Union contribution to the April's packing consisted of 19 vests, 11 shirts, 7 pairs pyjamas, 8 kimono bed-jackets, 24 handkerchiefs, 7 pairs socks, 5 pairs gloves, 1 pair mittens, 2 pairs knee caps, 3 white caps.

Mrs. W. Gill's private collection for buying mosquito netting is now closed. It amounted to \$558.28, and from this amount sufficient netting was bought for 230 nets.

During the summer months lists of City Hall work party returns will be published monthly. This does not indicate that less work is expected—on the contrary it is hoped that the standard of last summer will be kept up, when the lists were actually larger than during the winter. It is called for by the fact that several members of the Work Party's staff will be away and a good deal of extra work will come on the shoulders of the remainder.

E. M. STARR.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. O. Jenkin O.B.E., state:—

Chief and Staff Inspectors. All Chief and Staff Inspectors are requested to call at this Office on Tuesday, May 7, at any time between the hours of 9.30-12.30 and 2.30 and 5.30.

Parade. Units will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. as detailed below. Uniform, helmets and spikes. Men on police duty will not attend.

Tuesday, May 7.—No. 1 Platoon, under own Commander. Wednesday, May 8.—No. 2 Company under Company Commander.

Thursday, May 9.—No. 3 Company, Ambulance, Baggers and Drummers under own Chief Inspector.

Search Supervisors. Commencing Thursday, May 9, Search Supervisors will report on and off duty at the Import and Exports Office shed, situated on the Praya on the East side of the Harbour Office, and will report for duty five minutes before the time at which they are required on the Wharves.

LACK OF APPETITE. When you have no appetite and even the sight of food is nauseating, you will have to build up your blood to get lasting relief. No amount of dieting, stimulating drugs or any treatment that overloads the blood will help you for any length of time.

You can, however, always build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can be certain they will make the blood richer and purer with every dose. This healthy blood will help to make your stomach strong and wait Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer lasting benefit to every sufferer from indigestion.

Send for the free diet-booklet "What to Eat and How to Eat." A postal card will bring it. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 66 South Street, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Londoner will have his nickname. Sometimes there are happy enough, at other times they don't quite come off. "Marge" was inevitable, of course, for margarine. "Have you any vanishers?" does not instantly explain itself as an inquiry for those rabbits which suddenly became so scarce when the "prios" was fired. The alluring "sausages and mashed" have become, in certain "salving places," "two Zepps in a cloud"—an ingenious effort, and label that seems likely to outlast the war. Did this filter through from the master balls? Or was it a native inspiration?

Who can remember where a Bolo appears in English fiction? Lovers of Dickens will hardly need to be reminded that a lady of that name—a Miss Bolo—was Mr. Pickwick's partner, and looked daggers at him whenever he made a mistake in the game of whist he played with three female card-sharps at Bath. At the conclusion of the calamitous game we are told that "Miss Bolo went home in a flood of tears and a sedan-chair." An oft-quoted instance of what pedants style "syllepsis," that is, the same word used in different senses.

It has occasioned surprise that Buckingham, Kensington and St. James's Palaces cannot be used as hospitals until their drainage systems have been modified. Well, the palaces are relics of our unlightened, unregenerate days. During last century the conditions were so bad at Buckingham Palace that Lyon Playfair was called in to investigate. He found a great main sewer running through the courtyard, and the whole building in untrapped connection with it. Steps were taken to remedy the defects, but the official report was so startling that the Government dare not let Parliament see it.

Nowadays every popular novel is either filmed or dramatized, and it is a common experience for an author to see his own characters made flesh. But the author privileged to be confronted with himself is, so far, a rather unique individual, and the production in Liverpool recently of an opera based on "Le Mariage de Loti" reminds us of what is perhaps the solitary example. Pierre Loti's novel is based on his own experience while stationed in Tahiti as a young naval officer. Badly wounded through an act of vengeance, he was nursed back to life in the jungle by a native maiden. Her love for the young white man and her hopes were shattered abruptly by his return to duty and departure from the island, and she poisoned herself (so the story goes) with a deadly South Sea flower. After the publication of the novel the author consented to a musical production at the Opera Comique in Paris, with the setting and characters undisguised.

In one of Loti's essays is described the amazing sensation of seeing a remembrance of himself as he was twenty years earlier. "Mon Dieu!" he exclaimed, as he awaited the lifting of the curtain, "I withdrew as far back as I can into a dark corner behind the Queen of Serbia, who has done me the honour to invite me to her box, and who divides and sympathizes with the sudden feeling of anguish that has come over me." He is even compelled to crave permission to withdraw altogether, for he fears lest his feelings should overtake him; he is ashamed of the tears that spring to his eyes as he beholds the naval cadet who, "I am vaguely aware, is becoming myself." When the Princess (his other love on the island) calls his name, "Loti!" it thrills him as though directly addressed to him after all the years. Finally, he is obliged to go behind the scenes and congratulate his double and the singer, who presents the name and part. It is not myself at all, he writes, "who is now speaking to them."

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

LOSS OF GUNS IN PALESTINE.

London, May 3.
In connection with the abandonment of nine guns mentioned in the Palestine communiqué, it is officially announced that the horses and detachments were safely withdrawn.

PERSIA RENOUNCES TREATIES.

Amsterdam, May 3.
The Persian Minister at The Hague has handed the Foreign Minister a Note, stating that the Persian Government officially declares null and void all treaties imposed upon it in recent years, especially the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 regarding spheres of influence in Persia. Whereas other treaties may later be revised the treaty of 1907 remains definitely annulled.

FOOD SCARCITY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Athens, May 3.
Advices from Constantinople depict the food situation there as worse than ever. Prices are exorbitant.

ALLIES SECURE MORE SHIPPING.

London, May 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania states that a Norwegian-American agreement has been signed under which the United States sends quantities of necessities in exchange for the use of a certain amount of Norwegian shipping.

London, May 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that Finance Minister has stated that Sweden will receive a quarter of a million tons of corn and three hundred thousand tons of foodstuffs and a quantity of other vital necessities in exchange for hiring 400,000 tons of shipping lying off foreign ports to the Entente. The Minister declared that the Government is doing everything possible on behalf of the Swedes, who are literally fighting against starvation.

GERMAN PENETRATION IN RUSSIA.

London, May 3.
A German official wireless message states: "We advanced into the Donetz region. We occupied Taganrog, on the Azov Sea."

MEETING OF SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

London, May 3.
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner have returned from France, where they attended meetings of the fifth session of the Supreme War Council. The meetings were also attended by M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and Allied naval and military advisers, including Generals Foch, Haig, Pershing and Petain.

EGYPT'S GENEROUS OFFER.

London, May 3.
The Government gratefully accepts Egypt's offer immediately to contribute three million pounds towards war expenditure and also to provide for a further half million in the new Budget.

CONTROLLING THE LIQUOR TRADE.

London, May 3.
The Reports of the English, Scottish and Irish Committees on state purchase and control of the liquor trade all propose definite terms for the purchase of liquor interests. The cost of the acquisition appears to be between four hundred and five hundred millions sterling. All the reports affirm the principle of purchase on the basis of pre-war profits at pre-war rates of capitalisation. The English Committee recommends that the sum thus reached should be written down to the standard of capital values prevailing when the purchase transaction is completed; and that special Government guaranteed stock be issued, the cash value of which would be equal to the sum so adjusted. The Scottish and Irish Committees reserve the form of payment for further consideration by the Government. All the reports exclude the export trade as a subject of acquisition. All the reports exclude the allied trade, and also most of the hotels, clubs, railway refreshment rooms, theatre bars, passenger ship bars, dining cars and the non-liquor part of mixed businesses.

GENERAL FOCH OPTIMISTIC.

London, May 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, says that M. Clemenceau, questioned regarding the results of the Inter-Allied Council, expressed satisfaction at the situation at the front. "General Foch is optimistic, and that is all I can say."

FIGHTING IN UKRAINE.

London, May 4.
A telegram from Amsterdam says that fighting occurred at Kieff on the occasion of the overthrowing of the Ukrainian Government, cabled on May 2.

HARRASSING THE GERMANS.

London, May 4.
The *Hague News* states that Allied aviators sank twenty-three Belgian boats in a single day laden with gravel and crushed stone for the German front. There are daily destroying others and have also destroyed two piers at Luxemburg and a bridge at Namur. The roads are so cut up that the Germans find difficulty in bringing sufficient material to fill up the craters in them.

INCREASED RECRUITING IN CANADA.

London, May 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the tone of the Quebec newspapers during the last few days indicates a resignation to conscription in that province, but an incident in the House of Commons yesterday even more emphatically indicates the changed attitude of the population towards the Government's policy of maintaining Canada's army at the front in full strength. The Honorable Mr. Lemieux, a vigorous and influential opponent to conscription, said that he had been asked by the President of the Committee of the Royal Flying Corps of Quebec City to communicate to the House the following: "It may interest the country to know that applications for the Royal Flying Corps are pouring in from Quebec and the rural districts. All are well-educated young men, belonging to good families." The message was cheered.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-DUTCH SITUATION.

London, May 3.
While the precise arrangement between Holland and Germany as regards the Limburg railway is still publicly unknown in Holland and England, the German newspapers take it for granted that the railway will be used militarily. For example, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, after pointing out the great value of this railway, especially in connection with the present battle, says that Holland first objected to its military use, then that the matter was outside the province of Wilhelmstrasse and, ultimately, the German High Command's insistence prevailed.

The *Manchester Guardian*, replying to the German argument that if the Allies use Dutch ships Germany may use Dutch railways, says Germany's submarine campaign in attempting to exclude the use of all shipping fully coincides with Dutch interests. Hence in using Dutch ships the Allies actually assert a Dutch right. On the other hand Holland has no conceivable interest of her own to serve in allowing the transport of war material over her railways.

SUCCESS OF THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

London, May 3.
Reuter learns that the Germans are displaying great activity in endeavouring to repair the damage to the Zeebrugge channel, which still remains blocked and is likely to remain so for a considerable time. Apart from the two concrete concrete ships at the entrance, the position of the Thetis at the edge of the shoal is likely to greatly increase the dredging operations, which are necessary to prevent the harbor from being silted up. The interesting fact has just been published that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, while First Sea Lord, passed plans for and approved of the Zeebrugge and Ostend enterprises.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON FINNISH BORDER.

London, May 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the *Aftonbladet* states that the Russians have massed considerable troops on the Finnish borders and great events are expected.

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will at once commend it to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RACING RESULT.

London, May 3.
The following was the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas.

1.—Ferry.
2.—My Dear.
3.—Herself.
Eight ran. Two lengths separated the first three.
The betting was Ferry, 50 to 1; my Dear, 6 to 4; and Herself, 20 to 1.

Major T. J. Graham.
Major Thomas J. Graham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a well-known resident of Tientsin before the war, has been transferred to the General List on appointment as a railway transport officer of the Boxer War and the Dardanelles Expedition.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/T	3/13 1/2
Demand	3/13 1/2
30 d/s	3/13 1/2
60 d/s	3/13 1/2
4 m/s	3/13 1/2
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	133 1/2
1/T Japan	142 1/2
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	74 1/2
co & New York	74 1/2
1/T Java	156 1/2
1/T Manila	Nom.
1/T France	424 1/2
Demand, Paris	425

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/25 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/25 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/3
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	439 1/2
6 m/s. France	444 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74 1/2
1/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	143 1/2
Demand, Singapore	133 1/2
On Haiphong	11 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/2
Sovereign	6.35 Norr.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	41.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$1.00% dis.
" 10 "	" par.
" 50 "	1.50% dis.
Canton 20 "	6 1/4% dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital... France 45,000,000. Paid up... 22,500,000. (1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot. General Manager: A. J. Perrotin.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, PEKING, SAIGON, TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

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Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUBET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

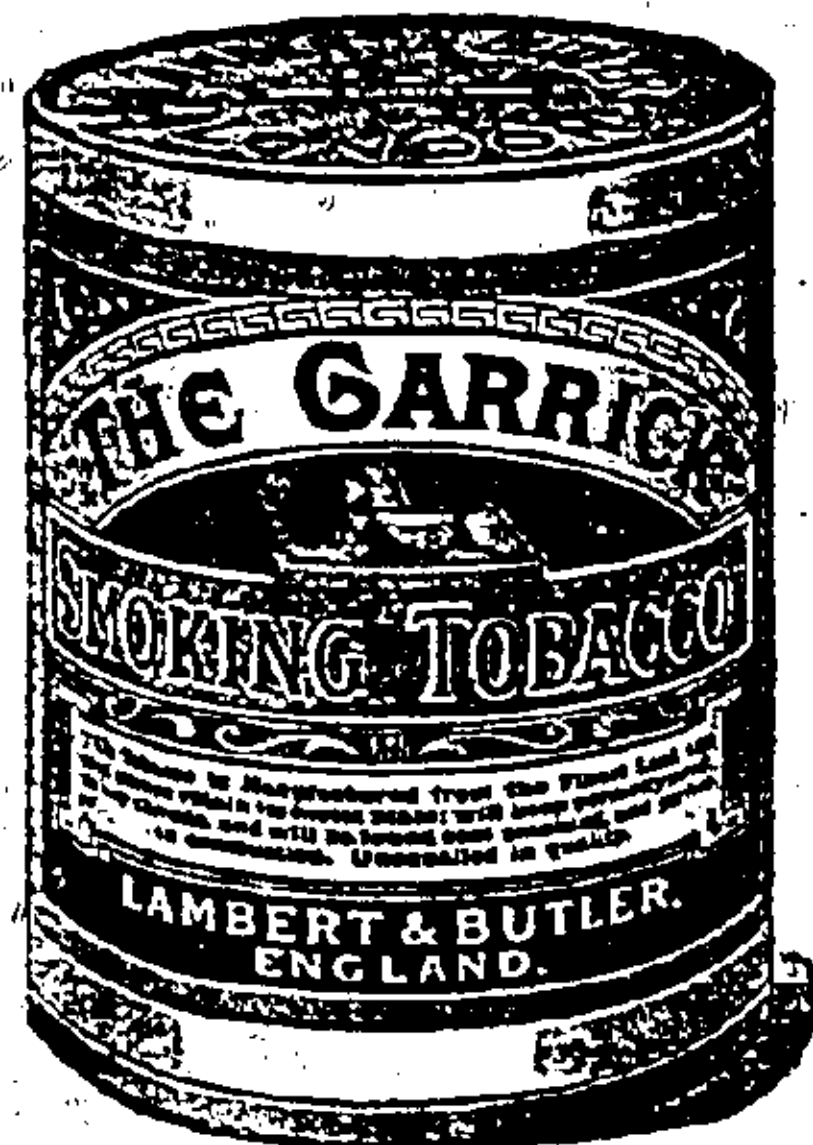
PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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THE "GARRICK"

Tobacco and Cigarettes.



ABSOLUTELY
UNEXCELLED

ALWAYS
RELIABLE

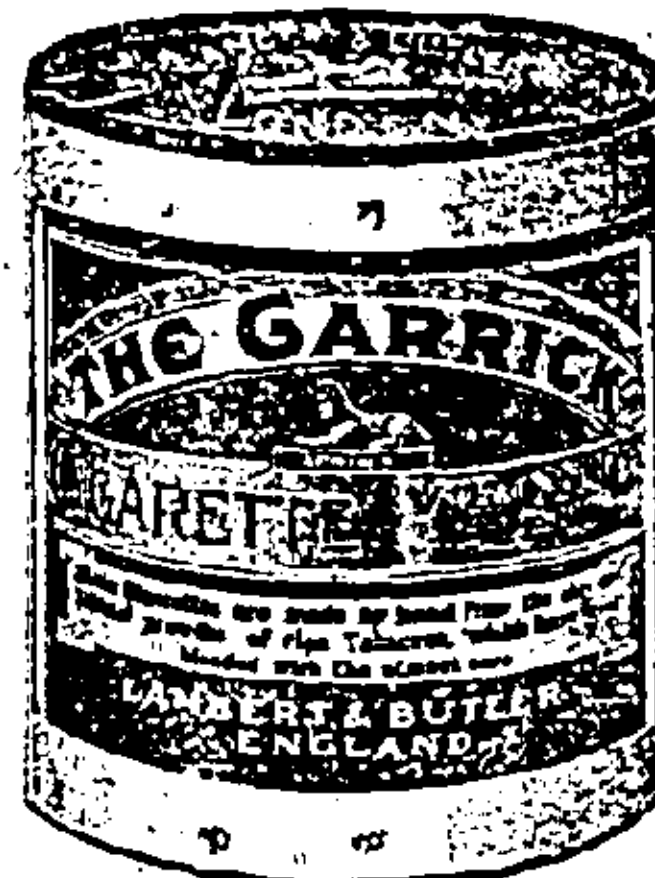


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BY

LAMBERT & BUTLER

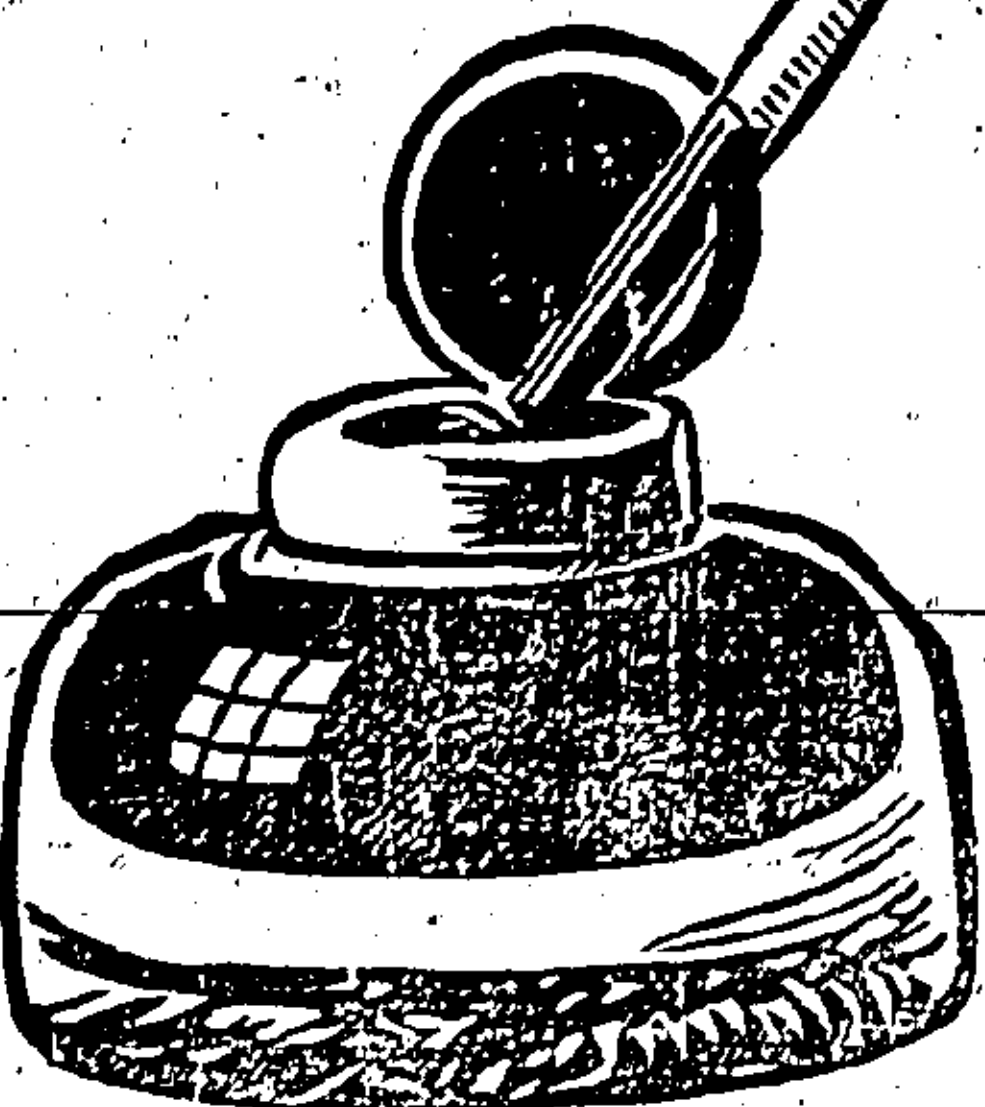
ENGLAND.



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

THE MAN BEHIND THE CHEQUE BOOK



To be in control of money to-day is
to be in control of **POWER**. The
Man Behind the Cheque Book is as
essential to victory as The Man
Behind the Gun.

Use your power and your Cheque
Book to **HELP** The Man Behind the
Gun.

Buy St. George's **HONGKONG WAR
BOND TICKETS** and you will **HELP**
him automatically.

For sale at all Banks, Clubs, Hotels
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NOTICES.

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FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
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HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 2000 & 100.

POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three G. P. mail deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows: Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Post and
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The
Postal Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara,
Bagdad, Boma, Boma City, Fao, Kut,
Kassrah, Qatif, Salala, Sukkah-Sheikh,
and Zohair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that place goods, including any and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to those
offices or to Amara, Ahwas or Mah-
mura by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from
the Director General of Post and
Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
charge a demurrage charge from the
addressee of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 pence per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the times given below
unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members of
the Expeditionary Force) and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French
Soudan, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bol-
savia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong by sea and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the
transmission of parcels to the United
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 80 cents.
Do. ... 1 lb. ... \$1.20
Do. ... 1 lb. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels
sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—7th May,
11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—7th May,
Noon.

Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand
via S. day—7th May, Regis-
tration 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30
p.m.

Swatow—7th May, 3 p.m.

Sakow—7th May, 4 p.m.

Holhow—7th May, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

Strait, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and
East Africa—8th May, Regis-
tration 9 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Swatow—8th May, 11 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Hong Kong and Haiphong—
8th May, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th May.

Swatow, Amoy, Focchow, Tientsin and
Aomori—9th May, 7 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow via Keelung
—9th May, 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—9th May,
2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—10th May,
Noon.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia,
New Zealand via Port Darwin
and New Guinea via Thursday
Island—10th May, Regis-
tration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—11th May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th May.

Tientsin—11th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th May,
3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 6, 12h. 14m.—The anticyclone
has moved eastwards to south Japan;
pressure has increased considerably over
Japan and decreased moderately along
the east coast of China; other changes
are slight.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inch.
Total since January 1st, 6.26 inch
against an average of 13.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, some drizzling rain or mist.
2 Fomosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamocka	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
May 6, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Force.	Weather.
Yokohama	6a	29.85	76	78	sw	3	bc
Manila	5a	29.88	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	5a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	5a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	5a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	6a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	6a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	6a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	7a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	7a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	7a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	8a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	8a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	8a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	9a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	9a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	9a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	10a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	10a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	10a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	11a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	11a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	11a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	12a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	12a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	12a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	13a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	13a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	13a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	14a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	14a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	14a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	15a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	15a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	15a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	16a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	16a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	16a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	17a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	17a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	17a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	18a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	18a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	18a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	19a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	19a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	19a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	20a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	20a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	20a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	21a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	21a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	21a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	22a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	22a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	22a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	23a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	23a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	23a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Shanghai	24a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Amoy	24a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc
Swatow	24a	29.93	76	78	sw	3	bc

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, May 6, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
veloped cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloom, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	29.85	29.84	29.81
Temperature	76	73	78
Humidity	83	81	83
Wind Direction	E. S.E.	E.	E.
Force	3	4	3
Weather	bc	bc	bc
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.11
Lightest spec. on thermometer on the end of	74.75	74.75	74.75
H.K. Observatory, May 3, 1918.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 6th May to 12th May.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	6.15	1.15	Mon.	6.15	1.15
Tues.	6.15	1.15	Tues.	6.15	1.15
Wed.	6.15	1.15	Wed.	6.15	1.15
Thurs.	6.15	1.15	Thurs.	6.15	1.15
Fri.	6.15	1.15	Fri.	6.15	1.15
Sat.	6.15	1.15	Sat.	6.15	1.15
Sun.	6.15	1.15	Sun.	6.15	1.15

a. morning. a. afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GLADYS HULELITE

"THE STREETS OF ILLUSION."

Captain Bairnsfather's Cartoons, Series 2.

American Gazette No. 51.
ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from D. V.
Stevenson Esq. to sell by Public
Auction on
THURSDAY, the 9th May,
1918.

commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at his residence "Stanton
Lodge" Mount Parish (Kennedy
Road).

The Whole of his Valuable
Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered couches &
armchairs, blackwood armchairs &
topoys, teak writing tables &
bookcases, tea & occasional
tables, tapestry & cretonne cur-
tains, carpets, ornaments, etc. etc.

Teak dining table & chairs,
fine teak sideboard with bevelled
mirror, card tables, flower stand,
ice chest, brass fender, dinner
service, electro-plated ware,
cutlery, glassware, electric table
fans, etc. etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, single &
double teak wardrobes, dressing
tables, tiled washstands, toilet
sets, etc. etc.

Also

A Large Quantity of plants in
pots.

And

A few pictures by Lawson
Wood.

N. B. most of the above furni-
ture made by Messrs. Lane,
Crawford & Co., & Wm. Powell
Ltd.

On view from Wednesday, the
8th inst.

Catalogue on application.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

THE VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road at The
Peak and comprising those pieces
or parcels of ground registered in
the Land Office as **RURAL**

BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70
and **CARDEN LOT NUMBER**
2 together with the situate
residential house thereon known
as

"TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto
attached

IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70
contains an area of 29.99 square
feet and is held under a Crown
Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 74 contains
an area of 7830 square feet and
is held under a Crown Lease for
21 years.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to

MESSES. DEACON & LOOKER,
DEACON & HAR